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AMUSEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- CONNIS SOCGAR WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway .- ROSEDALE.

WINTER GARDEN. Broadway. -TICKET OF LEAVE OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway -A BULL IN A CHIN

NEW BOWERY THEATER, BOWERY. -- MARRIER DOWN WAN OF BOHRMA-TIGER OF THE SEA. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- MAID OF CROISS!

BARNUM'S MUSEUM. Broadway. - Franch Gianz, hiant Gent. Giant Boy. &c., as all hours. Camilla's Husand. At 3 and 7 M. P. M. BRYANTS MINSTRELS, Mechanics Hall. 473 Broad-ray.—Ethiopian Songs, Danous, Burlesques, &c.—Tur Brious Family,

WOOD'S MINSTREE HALL, 516 Broadway -Britoplan AMERICAN TREATRE. No. 444 Broadway. - BALLETS

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE, 485 Broadway.-Gyn SOPE CHAPEL 716 Broadway. -THE STEELOSCOPTICAS

ST. NICHOLAS HREL, Broadway .- MIRROR OF THE RE NEW TORK MUSBUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway. ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn. -German Opera-La

BOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. - Brutortal

New York, Sunday, January 24, 1864.

THE SITUATION. No new movements are reported in the Poto mac army. General Kilpatrick has returned from Washington, and it is reported that he will soon

be appointed to a command in another depart-Despatches from Port Hudson state that th enemy are concentrating in that vicinity and about Baton Rouge, and that General Ullmann is almost daily receiving prisoners from the rebel service of the confederacy. Many of them never

The Navy Department has official information of the capture of several blockade runners within the last two weeks. On Christmas Eve the Antona captured, off the coast of Texas, south of Galves ton, the British schooner Exchange, claiming to be from Nassau, with a clearance from Vera Cruz, for New Orleans, with a valuable cargo of coffee, mails, cotton goods, &c.

heard of Mr. Lincoln's amnesty proclamation.

On the 31st of December the Kennebec captured the rebel steamer Gray Jacket, as we before mentioned, chasing her all night, while attempting to escape out of Mobile Bay during a heavy blow, and bound for Havana; and on January 7 the Kenneber also captured the rebel schooner John Scott, while attempting to escape out of Mobile Bay for Havana, loaded with cotton and turpentine. She is represented as an American yacht, built at Newburg, N. Y., and her "foreign" name was the Victoria.

The latest news from Chattanooga is to the 23d. Trains were then running regularly to Nashville. The greatest distress exists in the rebel army. The mules are being killed for food. Desertions are frequent and sometimes number over a bundred in one day. The Tennessee and Kentucky troops in the rebel army are said to be kept under guard to prevent desertion.

THE LEGISLATURE.
The State Senate was not in session yesterday having adjourned over from Friday till Monday.
In the Assembly a number of measures receive attention. Among the bills receiving favorable reports from committees were those for the in-corporation of the Niagara Ship Canal Company, relative to the lands of aliens, and in relation the Kings County Judge. Among various bills city, to run through Grand and other streets. Notices were given of bills for the extension o the Chenango Canal, to incorporate the Library Fund of this city, and for various other purpose of little interest except to particular localities. Resolutions instructing the Judiciary Committee to prepare a bill to enable claimants against the State to carry their suits into the Supreme Court were introduced, but laid over.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

There are six European steamships, with mails and passengers, due at American ports to-day. ssels sailed for their respective destina tions in the following order, viz:-

The news by the Canada will be five days and that by the Kedar eight days later than the report of the Columbia, telegraphed from Newfoundland. The Columbia reached Boston yesterday morning.

She left Galway on the 5th inst., and reports hav.

It is for us in the present veer.

to be presumed that the same obstruction the re tarded the course of the other six steamers also. The steamer Saladin, from Kingston, Jamaic

on the 6th inst., and Port-au-Prince on the 6th, ar rived at this port yesterday, after a tedious and bois terous passage. On her way to New York she broke a portion of her machinery, and had to make parof her way under sail. She brings no news of particular importance. The Mercantile Intelli encer of the 6th of January says:-The recent transactions in business here have been very limited in extent, being confined, with few exceptions, to demands for immediate There have been large sumption. vals of American provisions and bread stuffs, and the excessive stocks have unsettle the market, the trade being apparently unwilling to operate to any extent. There is, however, general feeling among the importers that in short time the present prevailing dulness, nate rally succeeding the stir for the holidays, will have passed off, and business will become more active.
Great excitement has been created in the island
by the arrival of several American traction en gines, which run over the roughest roads withou rails of any kind. In a trip from Kingston to St. Andrew, a distance of seven or eight miles, on an inclined plane, the performance of one of these engines gave universal and complete artisfaction.

The Surrogate yesterday settled the account Richard Morrill's estate; also of Thomas McAvey's estate. The injunction against the execu of Thomas Collyer's estate was modified. The money lying in the city treasury belonging to James Gades' estate was ordered paid to his next

General Edward Ferrero, who commands th First division of the Ninth army corps, writes from Blane's Cross Roads, East Tennessee, that he has succeeded in re-enlisting as veterans seven regi-ments of infantry and two batteries of his com-

A fire occurred about eleven o'clock last eve ning at No. 182 Chrystie street, occupied as an organ and furniture manufactory. The loss is esti-mated at about \$7,000, on both workshops and

The stock market was steady yesterday, and there wa very little deviation from Friday's prices, the bulls and bears baving evidently decided to lay over until Monday morning for the commencement of new operations. Government securities were firm, and the five-twenty bonds were held at 104%. The seven and three-tenths Treasury notes have advanced to 107 1. The gold market we

active at an advance in the rate of premium to 167% There was general dulness in commercial circles on Sat-urday, owing to the lower price of gold and the fall in exchange. Prices of most goods were merely nominal though holders were pretty firm in their views. Transac ions were moderate. At the Produce Exchange thing were mixed; but there was no especial activity article-nearly all the business having been at about riday's prices. Groceries were quiet. Cotton un changed. Petroleum dult, lower and nominal Freight

The Military Incapacity of the Admints

For information in relation to the move ments of our armies and all the battles the are fought the people look first to the press. But after all have read what the correspondents say there are some few who want to hear the general's account of his own movements, and look somewhat impatiently for his report; for in such documents they expect to see a more particular account of the history of each affair. They expect to see stated, at least, the object that it is proposed to gain by each battle; bow it is proposed to gain it, and, withal, an honest recital of the result. And were the reports of generals up to such a standard they would be very interesting and important papers. They would enable the peo ple to judge more clearly than they always can exactly how the administration carries on the war, and what atrocious blunders it continually

But the truth is that such reports are of very little account. They hardly ever tell the people any more than they already knew from the papers, and they are always especially delicate upon the blunders of the War Depart ment. Sometimes a general will point out very caustically the errors of a rival general whom he bates, or of a subordinate whom he fears: but that is, in the main, the extent of his disclosures. Two prominent generals who might have given the country some very remarkable intelligence in relation to the administrative blunders have never yet given any reports at all of extensive movements made under their direction, and battles fought while they had command. These are Generals Burnside and Hooker. Both of these men fought battles near Fredericksburg, and reports have not yet been received from either as to his campaign. Both blundered terribly; but it is probable that the Washington authorities blundered in those matters even more terribly than the generals did. And when those reports are sent in. if they are written boldly and bonestly, they will doubt less disclose one of the most disgraceful chapters of administrative incapacity that the world

has ever seen. There are two marked exceptions to the usual reticence and insipidity of generals' reports These are the reports of Generals Halleck and McClellan. Only some inconsiderable portions of General McClellan's report have yet been made public; but those portions are honest and distinct. They show the country just where the blame lies for the continuance of the war to the present time. The people readily contrast what the administration has actually done with what General McClellan proposes to do, and from that contrast they as readily infer the utter incapacity of those who put this able soldier aside to conduct the war on their own plan. In that report the letters of General McClellan to the President and those of the President to Gen. McClellan are given; and in those letters we see the well considered counsel of a farsighted soldier turned from its purpose by trashy little epistles constructed upon model first furnished by Jack Bunsby. "If your plan is better than my plan, then my plan is worse than your plan," says the President chosen to rule over thirty millions of people "If so be that this ship's gone down," says Jack Bunsby, "why so; but if so be that thi ship arn't gone down, why so also." And Jack Bunsby's nonsense is the less nonsensical of the

General Halleck's report was crammed from the first line to the last with evidence of the military incapacity of the President. It was almost like a bill for the impeachment of that functionary. Beginning with the first Fredericksburg battle, it threw the whole responsibility of that massacre upon the Presi-dent. Upon the President also it throw the re-sponsibility for the Chancellorsville slaughter. And a third great disaster—that at Chicksmauga-was traced to Burnside's failure to reinforce Rosecrans, and the President was responsible for Burnside. No administration in urope, and but very few thrones, could sur-

g of Congress, Government on the Subject of Internal Taxatio

The House of Representatives at Washington has passed the act to increase the internarevenue with so much haste as to warrant the presumption that the measure has not been ful-ly digested, and that the Senate will interpose objections which will cause the return of the bill to the House, where it will undergo anothe ordeal, and probably elicit a prolonged dis cussion. In the discussion thus far a lamentable degree of ignorance on the subject of excise duties has been exhibited by members; and from this cause there is reason to apprehend a law may be perfected that will still fail to mee the end proposed.

Last year Congress passed an internal reve ue act which proved almost an utter abortion It was calculated to raise one hundred and Mity millions of dollars upon the plan proposed and scarcely half that amount was rea This year the Commissioner of Internal Reve nue, through the Secretary of the Treasury, puts in another programme for internal taxation from which he hopes to make good the deficit by imposing additional taxes upon the raw mate rial and articles of bome manufacture, as well s upon articles of home consumption, including native wines and whiskey. In this last budget of the Commissioner what was obscure before now becomes so the more What was before blind, doubtful, unequal nerous and unjust, is still foggy and inexplicable. In this work the Commissioner was assisted by amendments to the excise laws suggested by a convention of assessors held in Philadelphia on November 12 and 13, 1863; and he was again enlightened or befogged, as it may prove to be, on the subject by suggestions made at a similar convention held in Cleveland, Ohio, on last December 16, 17 and 18. In the latter convocation the question mostly mooted in the open discussions was whether it were better to recommend an increased tax on the raw material or on the manufactured article. It was finally on a cluded to tax both, and an interminable list of taxable articles was prepared and presented to the Commissioner, together with a very modest allusion to the increase of the assessors' own

Following in this line of equivocal support. up came, to the relief or to the dismay of the Commissioner, the partisan or government press. The chief organ of the administration in this city contents itself with declaring its belief that fraudulent returns have been made to the assessors, and hence the meagre amount realized. Another organ argues in favor of taxing "primary manufactures;" leaving the amount to be collected a problem to be unravelled by experience. Other administration journals join in uttering visionary or superficial views on the subject, but not one enunciates plain, common sense proposition to meet the difficulties with which they imagine the whole subject of internal taxation to be fraught. It is so with Congress down, through an army of revenue assessors and collectors, to the paltriest newspaper that brays its support of the measures of the administration. Meanwhile, the credit of the government suffers, the people become restless with revolutionary tendencies, and the whole fabric of our political organization becomes weakened and tremulous.

What should be done in the midst of this reign of official imbecility and blundering on the subject of taxation? Let us endeavor to show in a few words. It was a maxim of a sound political economist that "1. The subjects of every State ought to contribute towards the support of the government as nearly as possible in proportion to their respective abilities that is, in proportion to the revenue which they respectively enjoy under the protection of the State." And further, " 2. The tax which each individual is bound to pay ought to be certain, and not arbitrary; the time of payment, the manner of payment, and the quantity to be paid, ought all to be clear and plain to the contributor and to every other person. 3. Every tax ought to be levied at the time and in the manner in which it is most likely to be convenient for the contributor to pay it. 4 Every tax ought to be so contrived, as both to take out and keep out of the pockets of the people, as little as possible over and above what it brings into the public treasury." This reaches the point, and should teach our revenue tax muddlers what they should do in the present emergency. It tells them that they should not alarm the people unnecessarily by multitudinous details of the articles to be taxed; that they should not attempt to bolster public credit by exhibiting an interminable list of small things exciseable and leave the weightier and more material objects of revenue almost untouched. It tells them that they should not tax where it would cost more to collect the amount than to leave the article untaxed. It teaches them to avoid pettilogging in the matter of taxation, and to adopt the higher and grander system for realizing an adequate internal revenue which the experience of older nations presents to their judgment and scrutiny. In short, it tells them to go to the fountain head, and assess and collect taxes in proportion to the revenue the taxpayer derives from the protection of the government under which he is assessed. Thus, as the government is disposed to exert its power to infuse prosperity into all branches of trade, commerce and manufactures, to prevent undue foreign competition, to stimulate private industry, to maintain, as far as possible, a sound financial system, including a good currency, so will the means of the people and their ability to pay taxes be augmented. Let this spirit be manifested by Congress at once, in the adoption of some co herent and sensible plan for assessing and collecting internal revenue, based upon a foundation worthy the vast resources and high obaracter of the nation, and at the same time cause the tax to fall as mildly upon the people as a similar excise does upon the subjects of Great Britain, where taxation is reduced to a science, and where to be taxed is considered almost to

A SUGGRESTION FOR CONGRESS.-If Congress really desires to do something to help break up the rebellion, let it pass an act confiscating all the property of rebels, except those officers who shall immediately renew their allegiance to the Union, and divide the land thus confis cated among the Southern soldiers who will at once throw up the rebel cause and become loyal men. This would punish the rebel ring leaders and would give the Southern soldiery some motive for loyalty. Such an act as this would, therefore, be much more effectual than silly proclamations of abolitionism.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION AND THE NEGRO one calls the att opponents to the following facts-to wit: that lavery is on its last legs in Maryland, and that when it dies in Maryland it dies in Delaware; that West Virginia is "practically reieved of the scourge," and the loyal port of Old Virginia; that Missouri is on the high road to emancipation; that Arkansse has "re-nounced the devil and all his works;" that Tennessee will soon be reorganized as a free State, and likewise Leuisiana, and that parts of Mississippi, South Carolina and Georgia have replaced slave labor by free labor, and so on: and then the question is asked. "How is all this to be reversed?

We answer that no time need be wasted in the discussion of this question; that the war has virtually settled it; that the institution of Southern slavery may be considered as a thing of the past: 'that it is dving, and that with or soon after the suppression of the rebellion it will cease to exist. It is evident that in all the border slave States and in all the States along the Mississippi the war has so completely broken up this institution that peace, under the best possible conditions for the purpose, cannot restore it; and it is equally evident, from rebel confessions, that in South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama the slave population has become so demoralized by the war tha with the return of peace, slavery will be inev tably superseded by some other system of

Hence we consider it a waste of time any toger to discuss the question, what is to be done with this institution of slavery in the reconstruction of the Union? The tree has been torn up by the roots, and cannot be replanted. There are cedars in California which, with a solid trunk of thirty feet in diameter, tower to the amazing beight of three hundred feet. It would be as easy to replace and bring to life again one of these giants of the forest, blown down by a violent wind, as to restore this prostrate institution of Southern stavery. Its fate is sealed, and we may leave it to its fate.

But the negro question, or the question what is to be done with the black race of the South, begins to beom up as one of the most important issues of the present century to us and to mankind at large. From the lights of experience we think it may be safely asserted that this war has not only uprooted the institution of Southern slavery, but has settled the destiny of the African race in thiscountry. Under the fostering care of a master, the negro-works, thrives and multiplies; left tohimself, he basks in the san or sleeps in the shade till he wanes away and dies. With the restoration of peace the blacks of the South under any voluntary system of labor, will thus-relapse into African idleness. Destitution and lisease will next assail them, and they will be swept off as by a postilence. At the same time the waste places of the South will invite more efficient laborers from all the Southern States of Europe, and with their appearance numerous vineyards and olive groves among the cotton fields will spring up from South Carolina to Texas. We need not further pursue the subject. Let it suffice the philanthropic abolitionist that his boon of emancipation involves to the Southern negro those doubtful blessings of indolence, destitution, disease and death. It will be sufficient for the Southern slaveholders, with the return of peace, that the rebellion into which they plunged for an independeut slaveholding empire will have resulted in the extinction of slavery.

MR. DRAPER HAS AN EYE ON THE COSTOM House.—The patriotism of Mr. Simeon Deaper has inspired him with the brilliant idea of getting up a President Lincoln association; but from the well known enterprising character of Mr. Draper we guess that he has an eye upon his mind that with the re-election of Old Abe this Lincoln association will advance its founder to the desirable post of honor and profit now held by Hiram Barney. In brief, Mr. Draper is striking for the office of Collector. A similar explanation will apply to the patriotic gentlenen concerned in the Lincoln resolutions of the late New Hampsbire Republican State Convention, and to the Lincoln pronunciamiento of the republicans of the Pennsylvania Legislature, or we are no judge of the tactics of General Simon Cameron. Of course the bulk of the federal officeholders, contractors, jobbers, &c., are strong in the belief that President Lincoln is entitled to a re-election. But still, as there is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip," it is possible that all these Lincoln moveents may be upset in the Republican National Convention. We know that Martin Van Buren was upset at Baltimore in 1844, in spite of a majority to that Convention elected as Van Buren delegates; we know that Henry Clay, under similar circumstances, was superseded s Philadelphia in 1848 by old Zack Taylor; and we know that Mr. Seward, at Chicago, was, quite unexpectedly to his supporters, engineered off the track in 1860.

But just to take a single case. If the mili. tary popularity of General Taylor was too strong for the great popularity of Henry Clay as a statesman, how much more will the military achievements of General Grant, or even General Fremont, when the time comes, colipse the statesmanship of Abraham Lincoln. Let Mr. Draper "put this into his pipe and smoke

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CHARres.—The various plans before the Legislature for tinkering the city charter are, like a multitude of nostrums for a system diseased, alarmngly suggestive of danger. The concern maniested in so many antagonistic quarters about the municipal health reminds one of the anxlaty exhibited a few years ago by the European governments about the condition of the sick nan of Turkey. There is not one of the political quacks who has taken the matter in hand whose object is not to turn the helpless condition of the patient to account. Their re medies are all of the Sangrado order-the leeding process being in every case the basis

of their prescriptions.

It is absurd to expect that any relief from the present condition of things is to be obtained from legislation at Albany. So long as the committees appointed to consider amendments o the charter are under the immediate influence and control of the political rings there can be but one result Our city revenues are looked upon by the latter as their legitimate appanage, and such al-terations as they may make will have for object only to extend their opportunities of plunder. All this talk about correcting the abuses of our present municipal system is intended not erely to prevent interference with their oc m, but to cover up new schemes of vil-

If the Legislature were really in carnest the work of reformation it would adopt the plan that we lately recommended to it. For a charter to give satisfaction to the people of New York, it must be the work of those in whom they can place confidence. Let a commission for this purpose be issued to a body composed of such men as William B. Aster, Judge Roosevelt, A. T. Stewart, Peter Cooper, Peletian Perit, Moses Grinnell, Chas. H. Marshall and W. H. Aspinwall, and we will guarantee that the result of their labors will not require remodelling for years to come. It is thus that the work of legislation is effected abroad in difficult and comquestions of this kind. It is certain that no other course of proceeding can ever secure to us a charter which will protect us against the knavery and repacity of the political

Whilst the Legislature is in session we trust that it will undertake a revision of the system under which the Board of Education is elected The startling facts which have been brought to light regarding the constitution of that body have destroyed all confidence in it. The public will not allow things to remain as they are notwithstanding the show made by the Board of a desire to purge itself of its vicious ele ments. If the Legislature does not take the matter in band the community undoubtedly will, by keeping their children from the schools. It will not be tolerated that a few ward notiticians. who control the election of these School Com missioners, shall continue to poison the foun tain from whence the rising generation are supposed: to draw intellectual life and health. Better far that they should remain steeped in ignorance than be brought in contact with the contaminating influences to which, under the present system, they are liable to be exposed.

REFORMS OF OUR PUBLIC SCHOOL STREEM

It will be asked in what way these perils are to be avoided. The answer is a very simple one. Let the Legislature give to a commission, composed of the heads of the different churches, the appointment of all the teachers in these schools. There can be joined with them the rector of Columbia College, the Principal of the Free Academy, and such other laymen as may be deemed desirable. With stringent rules for their guidance, to exclude all chance of sectarian differences, the selections of this body could not fail to inspire confidence. If a better plan than this can be suggested we will willingly accept it. We are disposed, in fact, to accede to any change which will take out of the bands of the politicians appointments of such high moral trustand responsibility.

Volunteering. NEW JERSMY AND THE STADE SECR TEMPT AT PAGED.

Our Jersey neighbors, who are enzious to fill their own uots with their own men, white or black, do not like the idea of agents or brokers tringing men from there acro the river to this city. There have been several instance of "Americans of African descent" having been stopped at the ferry, and made to right about face and march in nother direction. Right or wrong, it has been the source of occasional trouble and frequent complaints. Among the latter, George Deening, kuight of the spoon and lord of the bivalves of Broad street, was acriously aggrieved in this way, and made complaint of his troubles to Mayor Guether. His-Honor could not exactly see how his urisdiction extended over Jersey City, where they have a very good Mayor, but, being of a kind and benevotent disposition, and anxious that justice be done, though the beavers should fall, wery considerately reco George to make application to Supervisor Right, Chairma of the Volunteering Committee. Thereupon Mr. Downing anyeared before the Chairman and presented the fellow MATOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, Jan. 23, 1864.

MATOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, Jan. 23, 1864.

HOU. ORISON BLUNT:—
DRAR SIR.—I have been directed by his Honor the Mayor to refor to you the bearer, Mr. George Downing, son of Thomas Downing, so well known to all the lovers of good things in our city. Mr. Downing complains of a grievance in Jersey City, which he will explain; and your acquaintance with the whote subject will at once suggest to him a suitable and adequate remedy. Very respectfully.

Although this appeal was a most feeling one, especially as it had reference to the "good things of our city." Mr. Blunt, though one of the well known "lovers of good hiogs," was in as great a dilemma as his Honor th Mayor, and on the statement of the case could not him self see how he. Chairman of the Supervisors' Volunteer niggers; and, as he was acting in a local capacity in the city and county of New York, he did not believe his business extended over the sovereign State of New Jersey. But, not to be outdone in generosity by the Mayor, he politely informed Mr. Downing of his inability to sorve him directly, but would refer his case to the War Department. So, between his Honor Mayor Gunther upervisor Blunt and the Honorable Secretary of Wa Stanton, Mr. George Downing's case is likely at any early day to be thoroughly investigated and promptly correct-ed. Who says there is no justice remaining? A bold attempt at fraud was made on the Chairman of

by the prudence and sagacity of Mr. Blunt. Thomas D. King presented his papers, regularly made out and signed and witnessed, represent-ing him as a member of Company B, First New York Mounted Rifles. Everything was so regular and well done that the affair was admirably calculated t deceive. The Supervisor fancied there was some con nection between the party (there were several of them and all with similar papers) and Kings county volu teers. On investigating the matter, he discovered that they had all re-emisted, were credited to the quota of Brooklyn, and had each received their bounty of three hundred deliars. It was a bold movement to increase their capital, hat fortunately did not succeed. Had it not been for the clear head and good memory of Mr. Right the county would have been the lower of several Blunt the county would have been the loser of several thousand dollars. He was about ordering the arrest of the whole party, but finally lot them off with one of his ne buudred pounder reprimands.

OPERA IN BOSTON

The Maretzek operatic troupe have had an immense success in Boston. All the artists have gained great applause from the public; but Miss Kellogg has evidently made the bit of the season. Her truly artistic impersonation (of Margherita in Gounod's beautiful opera, Faust, has won for her such praises from the Bostonian critics as are seidom bestowed, except in cases where merit of the highest order exists. Mms. Medori, Mile. Sulzer and Mms. Ortolani Brignoli have succeeded admi-rably in the modern Athens, which has in this instance leigned to give its assent to the verdict of New York as regards the artists belonging to Mr. Maretsek's troups Signore Mazzoleni, Bellini, Lotti and Blacht are highly praised by the Boston critics. In abort, Maretsek's ope-ratio season in Boston has been a great artistic and pecu-

On the 1st of February these artists are to co an operation are promised as the commence an operation season here, which will last three months. This is great news for the lovers of music. We are to have novelties and are promised a most pleasing feature in the coming entertainments at our Academy of Music. We will give the details on another occasion.

We will give the details on another occasion.

OFERA IN HAVANA.

While an American prima doma is creating a furor in Europe, an American prima doma succeeding admirably in Boston, still another American prima doma is achieving marked triumphs in Havana. Mime. Virginia Lorini has made her debut at the Tacon with the most complete success. The Habanarca are proverbially hard to please in operatic matters, and their enthusiastic praises of Mime. Lorini are thus all the more flattering. We lack suppose to represence extracts from the Havana journals: space to repreduce extracts from the Havana journals; but one and all seem to vie in the warmth of their approval of the strate. They prosounce bor method admirable, and assert that she vocalises with the ut got purity, facility and sweetenss. Immense crow's have allesded her performances.

en on behalf of the Society for the Increase of the try, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, at as the Fittieth street Presbyterian church (the Rev.

Dr. S. B. Bell's), between Broadway and Eighth avenue the Rev. Professor Martin, D. D., will preach at bell. past ten o'clock, and the Rev. Samuel D. Burchard, D. D.

The fifth of the course of sermons on the Liturgy will be preached by the Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., this even ubject-"The Creeds."

The Rey. Samuel D. Burchard, D. D., will preach at the recens of the New England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, at three o'clock. The public are juvi The Rev. Chauncey D. Murray will be installed as p

tor of Westminster charch, Twenty-second street, be-tween Sixth and Seventh avenues, this evening, services seing at half-past seven o'clock. The Rev. Dr: Potts will preach the sermon, the Rev. Dr. Phi eliver the charge to the people, and the Res: Mr. the charge to the paster. The usual morning

half-past two o'clock.

The Rev. Theodore L. Cuylor will preach to young men,
by invitation of the New York Young Men's Christian
Association, is the Fourteenth street Preabyterian church
(Rev. Dr. McKiroy's), between Pitth and "kixth avenues,

720 Broadway, at eleven o'clock, toutrangers, your and families, and Dr. R. B. Westbrook in the eve At the South Baptish church, Twenty-fifth street, be ween Seventh and Eighth avenues, the Rev. J. T

South church'tectures, at half-past seven o'clock. Sub ject-"Experiences Attending Conversion." Waverley place, the Rev. Francis Vinten, D. D., an am

evening. Services at half-past ten, half-past three and half-past seven o'clock. The Rev. Mr. Street, of York, Pa., will preach in the North Presbyterian church, corner of Ninth avenue and Thirty-first street, at-half-past ten o'clock. The Rev. S.

At the French Episcopal church du St. Esprit, Westwenty second street, near Fifth avenue, morning ser vices in French, by the Rev. Dr. Verren, at balf-past ten o'clock. Evening services in English, by Rev. J. Campbell White, D. B., at half-past seven o'clock.

The Roy. G. T. Flanders will preach the first of a course of sermons on "Hell: Its-Origin, History and Destiny," at the Historical Society-Building, Eleventh atreet, Second

H. Milbana will deliver one of the or lectures on the "First Christian Century," at Irving

At the Central Presbyterian church, Broome street, two blocks east of Brondway, prenching at half-past tem and half-past seven o'cleck, by the pastor, Rev. Jas. B. Dunn. Subject in the evening, the continuation of the eries of lectures on "Pilgrim's Progress."

Anna K. Parker will speak on the "Wrongs of Woman

and Their Remedy" this evening, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third street. Dr. Bandolf will also speak. This is a very important subject, and should be heard by all.
The Rev. T. J. Sawyer will preach in the Universalist burch, corner of Third avenue and Fifty-second street this afternoon at three o'clock.
At St. John's church, corner of Washin

son streets, Brooklyn, the rector, Rev. Geo rge F. See ces at half-past seven o'clock.

Rev. James L. Phillips will preach to the First F. W. saptist church, Twenty-sighth street, at half past ten o'clock A. M. Rev. Mr. Newman will preach in the evenng at balf past seven o'cleck. In the Church of the Resurrection, Thirty-afth street;

few doors east of Sixth avenue, the rector, Rev. E. O. vice at baif-past ten A. M. and baif-past seven P. M. At the Christian chapel, Seventeenth street, near Sixth avenue, Urban C. Brower, the minister, will preach ab the usual hours. Subject, morning—"Rightly Dividing the Word of Truth." Evening—"The Conversion of

man language, at the Church of the Holy Communico, corner of Sixth avenue and Twantieth street, at half past

The seventh sermon in the Christian Union series will be preached by the Roy. J. S. Newman, D. D., in the rcb in Twenty-eighth street, just west of Br at balf-past seven o'clock. Subject-"The Unity of the

The Rov. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., rector, will preach in the Church of the Mediator, Lexington avenue, corner of East Thirtieth street, at half-past seven o'clock.

"Abraham, the Believer," will be the subject of the avenue, at three o'clock. Morning sermon at haif-pas ten o'clock, on "Great Principles in Little Things."

of a series of lectures on the more prominent Christian enominations will be delivered by Rev. Moses Ballou this evening. Introductory—" The Roman Catholic Church: Its Dootrines and Practices." Mr. Ballou preaches also in the morning.

At All Saints' Protestant Episcopal church, corner of Henry and Scammel streets, services at half-past ten and

half-past seven.o'clock. The Rev. J. H. Hopkins, Jr., will preach morning and evening. At the Laight street church, corner of Laight and Variok streets, Mt. John's park, Rev. I. S. Kalloch will preach

norning and evening. Subject for the evening-"The Ages to Come in the Church on Earth." Services will be held at a quarter before eight o'clock in St. Ann's free church, Eighteenth street, near Futt

avenue, with the view of accommodating all those who, from various reasons, are unable to attend the half-past as usual, at half-past ten, three and half-past seven o'clock—the afternoon for deaf mutes. At the Athenseum, Brooklyn, the Rev. Matthew Hale smith will preach at half-past ten o'clock, on "The Lesons of the Sea." At balf-past seven o'clock the seco

sermon of the course on "The Saviour and Pr. Life—Christ a Preacher." There will be a people's meeting at 187 Bowery, from two until five o'clock. Subject from two to three—"The Monarchial Form of Government." From three to five— "Has General McClellan been Wronged by the Govern-

place, at three and half-past seven o'clock. Subject for the evening lecture chosen by the audience. Discussion

General Andrew Jackson on the War, through Ran dolph as medium, at half-past teg o'clock, corner of Bre way and Twenty third street. At three o'clock the for rum will discuss "Evils and their Remedy."

There will be spiritual meetings of the Commonwe aich or Church of the New Dispensation, at half-past tee, f here and half-past seven o'clock, at the hall 835 Broad may. outhwest corner of Thirteenth street, up stairs.

A great revival of religion is in progress in Hraverbi Mans. Mestings are held every evening in the Too Mans. Mestings are held every evening in the Too Mans. Mestings are held every evening in the Too Mans. Mestings are held every evening in the Too Mans. Mestings are in progress at Boyer and Great Falls, New F ampshir and South Berwick, Maine.

The Thirty-sixth Annual Conference of the Methods Protestant Church will be held at the church corner and Meanuage attents. Battimore, on Mean and Meanuage attents. Battimore, on Mean and Meanuage attents.

The Vicar of the Catholic Bishop of Charleston, South Carolina, is in Paria, saking aid for the Auffering Catholica in Charleston, and to rebuild certain charitable institutions destroyed in the configuration! Ast year.

The Rev. T. W. Lewis, of Worces Aer. Mass., has been appointed (under sanction of the War Department), by Bishop E. S. Janes, as missionary of the Methodus Church for the Department of the Bout A., with his residence at Beaufort. He has already so sered on his labors.

The Rev. Thomas R. Rude Beaufort. He has already so sered on his labors.

The Rev. Thomas B. Hudr on has accepted a call to the
Presbyterian church in Nr ribeast, Eric county, Ph., and
has just entered upon his labors.

The Rev. Mr. Chandle , and family, of the Madura Mission, India, salled from a Boston on Wednesday last.

The Catholics are 'about to erect in Springfield, Illinois a convent to cost 9 40,000.

San Francisco, Jan. 22, 1864.

Money & Ay. Atlantic currency exchange is at the rate of 45c. a, 48c. premium for gold in New York. Legal The Canadian Parliament, &c.

Tonorro, C. W., Jan. 28, 1664. The extra official Gasette calls for a meeting of the Ca median Parliament on the 19th inst.

Mr. C. B. Christie, for nine years Superintendent of the

Grand Trunk Railway, died last night